

The Kentuckian.

Published Every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday Mornings by
THE KENTUCKIAN CO.

Chas. M. Meacham.....Editor
Herschel A. Long.....Business Manager

Established as Hopkinsville Con-
servative in 1866. Succeeded by
Hopkinsville Democrat 1876. Pub-
lished as the South Kentuckian 1879
to 1889. From 1889 to 1918 as The
Kentuckian.

Fifty-Third Year of Publication

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year by mail.....\$2.00
One year by carrier.....\$2.50
Shorter terms at same proportionate
rates

Advertising Rates on Application

212 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Entered at the Hopkinsville Postof-
fice as Mail Matter of the Second
Class.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1919.

The highest flood stages in history
overflowed the Chattahoochee river
Wednesday, flooding portions of Co-
lumbus, Ga., and Girard and Phenix
City, Ala., opposite Columbus, doing
damage estimated at \$1,000,000 and
causing the loss of four lives. Sel-
ma, Ala., Laurel, Miss., and other
cities are suffering greatly and train
service was interfered with all over
the South, by reason of the unpre-
cedented rain storms.

A miniature race riot occurred at
Beaver Dam, N. C., near Asheville.
N. C., and unidentified white per-
sons, including boys, destroyed a ne-
gro school house, and white youths
later fired a shot gun into a crowd
of negro students, slightly injuring
one of them. The outbreaks resulted
from fights between white and negro
school children.

A campaign to prevent Cuba from
becoming the Monte Carlo of the
Western World and the Oasis of
North America is to be launched by
the Inter-Church Movement. Horse
racing with other forms of gambling
with liquor flowing freely is making
Havana a Mecca for thousands of
Americans this winter.

Two very lucky men are not likely
to get what is coming to them. One
of them caused the World War and
the other brought on the coal strike,
that caused a loss of millions to a
suffering people.

The deportation of a few radical
reformers would have much effect
toward eliminating radicalism among
other classes.

VETERANS HEAR MANY MISLEADING STATEMENTS

"I have been informed," writes a
boy from Mississippi, "that all sol-
dier boys would receive \$360, or \$30
a month for 12 months. Please
write me if this is true."

It is true that the Federal Board
of Vocational Education, to whom
this letter was sent, retrained disabled
service men in order that they may
become self-supporting citizens. It
places them in schools, colleges and
institutes, and pays the expense. The
sums paid range from \$80 a month
for a single man, to one hundred and
fifty dollars a month for a married
man, depending upon the number of
his dependents.

The training is not limited to 12
months but is given for the length
of time that it takes to complete the
course to which the man is assigned.
The courses vary for several months
to four years.

The Mississippi boy who wrote the
letter did not say that he was dis-
abled. If he is not disabled, the Fed-
eral Board of Vocational Education
cannot, under the present laws which
govern its operations, do anything
for him. He will have to look to
Congress for help, and Congress is
now considering the cases of veter-
ans who did not receive a disability.

HARDWICK

Do Your Christmas Shopping
With Us.
HARDWICK

THOROUGHBREDS PROVE STRONGER

GREAT WAR TAUGHT IMPORT-
ANCE OF BREEDING OF
HORSES.

RACING ENCOURAGED ABROAD

Nations Who Bore Brunt of Conflict
Maintained the Sport as Much as
Possible as Matter of Sound Policy
in Its Relation to National Defense.

At no time in the course of the last
five years, not even while the great
war was at its height, did the Cen-
tral Empires stop the racing of thor-
oughbred horses. The great tracks at
Hamburg, Buda Pest, Vienna and Ber-
lin were the scenes of brilliant gather-
ings, even when the Grand Duke Nich-
olas was threatening East Prussia
with invasion and Brusilov was on the
edge of the plains of Hungary with his
wild Cossack riders. At no time dur-
ing the course of the great war were
American and English trainers and
jockeys, who had been caught by the
declaration of war in Germany and
Austria-Hungary and were unable to
obtain passports, interned. They were
permitted by governments their gov-
ernments, were seeking to destroy to
pursue their accustomed callings un-
molested and unrestrained.

To a certain extent racing was en-
tailed in Great Britain during the first
two years of the great war. The use
of the famous Epsom Downs course
as a resting place for convalescing sol-
diers necessitated the running of the
famous British Derby at Newmarket
in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The
preoccupation of the sportsmen of
Great Britain in the business of war
caused them, to a certain extent, to
neglect the thoroughbred sales of 1915,
1916 and 1917, and Americans were
enabled to slip in and buy up a lot of
first-class stallions and mares with
which to enrich the American thor-
oughbred industry.

France Alone Stops Racing.

Of the great nations participating in
the great war, France alone felt the
necessity of stopping horse racing.
Threatened with utter destruction in a
flood of Teutonic barbarism, France
had to send to the fighting lines on the
Marne, the Somme, the Aisne about
Verdun, in the Vosges, every male
Frenchman capable of bearing arms.
Back of the fighting lines she had to
mobilize the elderly men with the
women and children for the imperative
work of making munitions. Upon
France alone fell the burden of resist-
ing the German tide for upward of two
years. Throughout the course of the
war speed tests were held at the great
French tracks, but not as public spec-
tacles. But there was no letting down
of the bars as regards the exportation
from France of thoroughbred blood
any time during the war. As a special
consideration citizens of the United
States, a country from which the
French, from the very beginning of
the war, were drawing enormous quan-
tities of military material, who had thor-
oughbred studs in France, such men as
John Sanford, of Amsterdam, Major
August Belmont, Joseph E. Widener
and Thomas P. Thorne, were permit-
ted, when transportation was availa-
ble, to ship to the United States a lim-
ited number of thoroughbred yearlings.
No matured thoroughbred stallions or
mares were allowed to leave the coun-
try, whether their owners were French-
men or outlanders.

With the signing of the armistice
France and England resumed racing
with characteristic enthusiasm. The
attendance at the race tracks about
Paris has been greater this season
than in any for the period of half a
dozen years preceding the outbreak of
the great war. The crowds that wit-
nessed the running of the Derby, the
Oaks, the Ascot Gold Cup, the Leger,
etc., in Great Britain, were greater by
the thousands than the greatest of
ante-bellum race track gatherings.

Sport Encouraged in Europe.

In France and Great Britain the pa-
tronage of horse racing, by the public,
has the highest government encourage-
ment now as the support of racing had
in Germany and Austria-Hungary even
through the dark months when human
beings were finding it difficult to ob-
tain nourishing food. France and Eng-
land recognize today as Germany and
Austria-Hungary have for many days
the "indispensability" of thoroughbred
blood to national defense and neces-
sity of thoroughbred horse racing for
the maintenance at its highest effi-
ciency of thoroughbred blood.

For upward of seventy years pre-
vious to the beginning of the great war
the military governments of continen-
tal Europe had been maintaining thor-
oughbred studs for the production of
military horses, an earlier century of
experimentation having demonstrated
to the satisfaction of experts that it
was the horse that boasted of the
greatest proportion of thoroughbred
blood that showed the highest effi-
ciency in military service, whether as a
trooper's mount, an artillery horse or
a part of the transport service. The
great war had not progressed two
years before British and French spe-
cialists discovered that the life of the
thoroughbred under the grueling

conditions of war, independently of
casualties, was twenty-five days, while
that of the three-quarter bred was 20
to 22, of the half bred, 17, of the trot-
ter 14 and of the lesser breeds of
horses of no particular breed 5 to 7.

English Learn Their Lesson.

Previous to the war of the nations
the British government had left the
production of horses for the army to
private enterprise. The British had
merely muddled along, as is their habit
in most things. The difficulty the war
offices experienced in equipping with
suitable horses the cavalry, transport
and artillery services of the tremen-
dous armies that were being assembled
in France in 1916 and 1917, under Haig,
convinced the rulers of the British Em-
pire that the old haphazard scheme
would not answer in future. The Brit-
ish Parliament was therefore con-
strained to accept the 1917 Major Hall
Walker's generous offer of his entire
thoroughbred stud as the nucleus of a
great Imperial Military Horse Breed-
ing establishment and to employ Lord
Lonsdale to manage and race the pro-
duce of that establishment on the
tracks of Great Britain for purposes
of elimination as the Imperial German
government had employed various
scions of German royalty to race the
produce of the national studs of Grid-
itz and Treckenn for thirty-five or
forty years before the outbreak of
the great war.

The munificence of Major Walker's
gift to his country will be understood
when it is realized that his stud had
been taxed on a valuation of upward
of \$3,000,000. Now that the war is
over Parliament is beginning to ap-
propriate vast sums annually for the
maintenance of this Imperial horse
breeding establishment after the man-
ner such establishments had been
maintained in France, Germany, Aus-
tria-Hungary and Italy for half a cen-
tury before the German invasion of
Belgium. To promote the quick pro-
duction of quantities of horses of thor-
oughbred, three-quarterbred and half
bred types, this establishment is pre-
paring to give direct support to the
Canadian National Bureau of Breeding,
which was established some seven or
eight years prior to 1914, and which
supplied the Canadian and British
forces with thousands of splendid half
breds, and to create subsidiary branch-
es in Australia, New Zealand, South
Africa and India.—Advt.

To Preserve Letters.

The following method of preserving
the legibility of pencil writing is valu-
able: Steam the letter until quite limp,
then brush over with a solution com-
posed of equal parts of milk and wa-
ter. Hang it up until nearly dry. Then
press it between two sheets of blot-
ting paper with a hot iron.

Art of Chinese Gardeners.

Chinese gardeners sometimes plant
statuettes of tiny men firmly in posts,
just like real plants, and then train
live evergreens to grow up over these
statuettes. The vines thus form a
kind of robe for the statuette men,
their white faces and hands protrud-
ing from the green leaves.

Madness of the Moon.

So far as we can gather, there is no
foundation for the old belief that the
moon affects the mind and brings about
madness in some people. The idea may
have originated from the word "lun-
atic," which is derived from "luna" the
moon.

Tuberculosis Among Chickens.

Two French scientists contend that
10 per cent of the chickens in that
country have tuberculosis and that the
disease runs as high as 28 per cent
among poultry in some other coun-
tries.

Cloth From Bark of Tree.

The famous "tapa" cloth of Poly-
nesia is made from the inner bark of
the paper mulberry. When of the finest
quality it is bleached to snowy
whiteness and fine as muslin. In trop-
ical Africa the inner bark of a legu-
minous tree is utilized in the same
way. Indeed, it is surprising to learn
how widely tree barks are employed as
material for clothing the world over.
And in the West Indies grows the
"face-bark tree," which yields a deli-
cate tissue so like lace that many ar-
ticles of feminine adornment are made
from it.

Use of Drinking Water.

Drink whatever water you desire
with meals, but do not take ice water,
and do not use water merely to wash
food down your throat. Water aids di-
gestion by helping to liquefy the food
and by bringing the gastric juices into
closer contact with the food particles.
Water does not affect the enzymes and
weaken them by dilution as some peo-
ple maintain, because the power of the
enzyme depends not on the percent-
age which is present, but upon their
total amount and chemical composi-
tion.

Trees of Sorrow.

The Persian "Trees of Sorrow" are
so called because they bloom only at
night. When the first star appears in
the sky the first flower opens and as
the evening advances more and more
buds burst into bloom until the lovely
tree appears to be one vast flower. It
has a delicate fragrance not unlike
the scent of the evening primrose. As
the dawn approaches the flowers begin
to fade until by sunrise not a bloom is
to be seen.

Shifting the Scenes at Washington



A new government department
has been created, the National
Federal Prohibition Board. John
F. Kramer of Ohio, is the new
Prohibition Commissioner of the
United States, shown here at his
desk.



Secretary of Treasury, Carter
Glass, is now U. S. Senator Glass
from Virginia. He resigned his
post to accept the appointment to
fill the term of the late Senator
Martin. This photo shows Secre-
tary Glass leaving his last cabinet
meeting.



Barney Baruch, chair-
man of the War Indus-
trial Board.

Daniel C. Roper, com-
missioner of internal
revenue.

NAVY NOT DRY.

"Yes," said Vaught, of the Naval
Recruiting Office, "every ship in the
Navy has its own distillery. Sounds
bad doesn't it? But all it's used for
is to distill water. It's part of the
engineering plant. You see, our Na-
vy spends most of its time floating
around in salt water, and salt water
will put a ship's boilers out of com-
mission mighty quick. You can't al-
ways be running in port to get fresh
water either. So they put a lot of
salt water in an evaporator, a big
tank with steam pipe running thru it.
These pipes heat the salt water until
it boils, and changes to steam, which
passes through a pipe into a distiller, relatives.

leaving the salt behind. All the dis-
tiller does it to cool the steam until
it changes to fresh water. Good
drinking water, too—they used boil-
ed water in the hospitals, I hear.
Takes out all the germs. That's one
reason why sailors are so healthy.

"I was showing an old lady visitor
around my ship one day and when
she saw the name 'Distiller' in the
engine room she started to boil over
herself. Wouldn't let me explain,
and left the ship saying she would
write the navy department about
how all the sailors are making whis-
key."

Mrs. A. R. Kasey and two children
have gone to Waldo, Fla., to visit
passes through a pipe into a distiller, relatives.

A "Gentleman."
And the scholar said: "Originally
the term 'gentleman' (Latin: gentilis),
signified well-born. A man of gentle
birth usually was refined in manners
and conduct, and so popular usage has
extended the term to all men of chiv-
alrous character; a gentleman 'lives
right, rights wrongs, fears God and
honors the king.'—Exchange.

An exquisite se-
lection of La Tosca
Richelieu Pearls
from \$5.00 to \$150
Kolb & Howe



Toyville is Besieged By Boys and Girls and the Crown Ups.

Such a glittering, dazzling, thrilling array
of gift devices for kiddies? A FAIRYLAND

of wonders every child will delight to see, Bring the youngsters--show them Santa's magic
storehouse---give them the joy of seeing the very things for which they've written Santa Claus!

Presents for Crown-Ups

Cut Glass Berry Bowls, Cut Glass Celery Trays,
Cut Glass Pitchers, Hand Painted China,
Engraved Water Sets, Silver Ware, Knives and Forks,
Spoons, Berry Spoons and other useful pieces.
Haviland China, English China and American China.
Lamps; Standard Oil, Rayo Lamps, Glass Lamps, Plain and
decorated.

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